



Federal Energy Management Program

Super ESPC Program Fact Sheet

Leading by example,
saving energy and
taxpayer dollars in
federal facilities

ESPC Facts

Energy Savings Performance Contracting

Background

- Original ESPC legislation was passed by Congress in 1992. However, implementation did not begin until 1995 with promulgation of DOE's program regulations.
- In 1998, the procurement process was streamlined to make federal ESPC easier and more practical, and for the first time many agencies began to embrace ESPCs to meet their energy use reduction goals.
- In October 2003 ESPC authority lapsed, just as the program was verging on full implementation throughout the government.
- These projects will save the government \$4.7 billion in energy costs. (\$3.2 billion goes to pay off project investment.)⁴
- *Net savings to the government is \$1.5 billion.*

Federal ESPC Projects in 46 States

\$1.7 Billion Investment and \$4.7 Billion Savings

- Federal ESPC projects have been implemented by 18 different federal agencies and departments in 46 states.
- The Department of Defense has done the lion's share (60% of the projects and 70% of the investment dollars).
- More than 260 federal ESPC projects, altogether worth \$1.3 billion, were started in FY2000 – FY2003.
- \$1.7 billion in private-sector funds has been invested in energy efficiency projects at federal facilities.¹
- *No ESPC projects have been started in 2004 due to the lapse of the federal ESPC authority.*
- These projects save 13.6 trillion Btu annually², equivalent to the energy consumed by 132,200 households³ or a city of a half million.

Footnotes

¹Based on agency annual data submissions to FEMP from FY 1998 onward.

²Determined by applying the FY2000-2003 average of 8000 Btu saved annually per dollar invested to the \$1.7 billion ESPC investment.

³The conversion to households is derived from EIA Monthly Energy Review, March 2004, Table 2.1, and EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2004, Table A4.

⁴Savings total is based on guaranteed savings (2.196 times investment per FY2000-2003 data); plus additional savings not guaranteed (ESCOs generally guarantee a conservative 95% of estimated savings); and 3 years of equipment service life after payments to ESCO end.



U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Bringing you a prosperous future where energy
is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable



For More Information

For more information on ESPCs, visit FEMP's web site:
www.eere.energy.gov/femp/financing/superespcs.cfm

The statistics on federal ESPC use, investment, and savings in this fact sheet are from the information reported to FEMP by all federal agencies for its Annual Report to Congress on Federal Government Energy Management. For the most current published Annual Report, visit FEMP's web site at
www.eere.energy.gov/femp/about/annual_report.cfm.

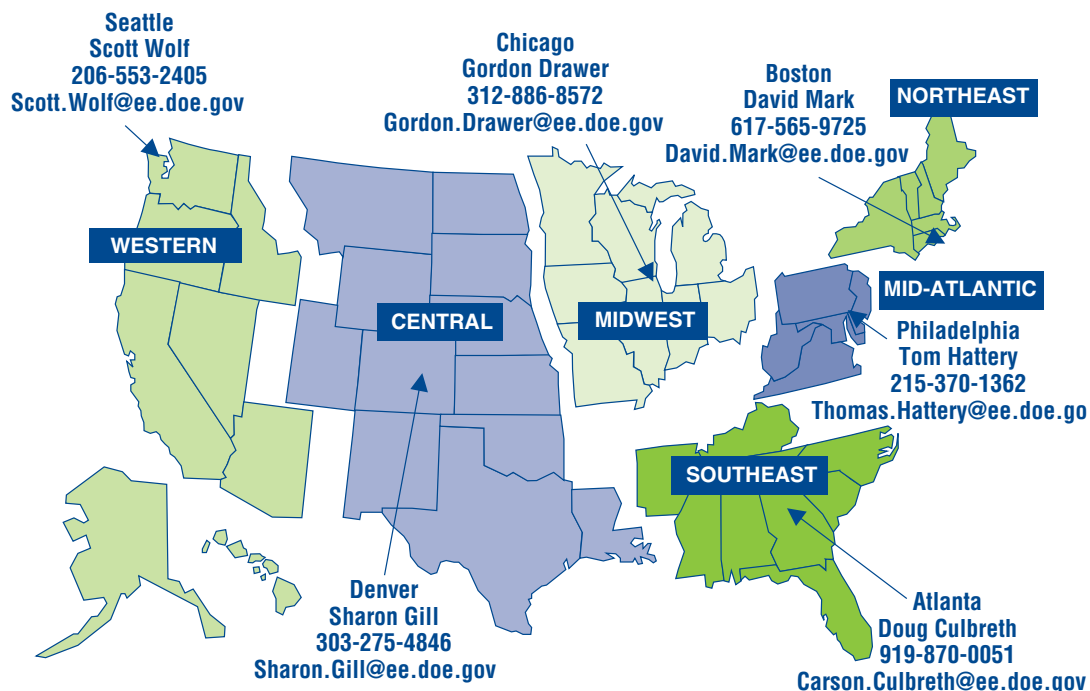
Program Contact

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A Strong Energy Portfolio for a Strong America

Energy efficiency and clean, renewable energy will mean a stronger economy, cleaner environment, and greater energy independence for America. Working with a wide array of state, community, industry, and university partners, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy invests in a diverse portfolio of energy technologies.

DOE Regional Office Super ESPC Contacts



Technology-Specific Super ESPC* Contacts

BAMF (biomass and alternative methane fuels) — Philadelphia Regional Office
 Christopher Abbuehl, 215-656-6995 (Christopher.Abbuehl@ee.doe.gov)

GHP (geothermal, or ground source heat pumps) — Atlanta Regional Office
 Doug Culbreth, 919-870-0051 (Carson.Culbreth@ee.doe.gov)

PV (photovoltaics) — Golden Field Office
 Gibson Asuquo, 303-275-4910 (Gibson.Asuquo@ee.doe.gov)

* These apply to all U.S. and international federal facilities.

For more information contact:
 EERE Information Center
 1-877-EERE-INF (1-877-337-3461)

www.eere.energy.gov/femp



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